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20 Method for separating image sequences stored on media
such as motion-picture films, video tapes or such like
into individual sequences

25 **Description**

The invention relates to a method for separating image sequences stored on media such as motion-picture films, video tapes or such like into individual sequences.

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It is known to manually split successive scenes of a motion-picture film or video tape into individual sequences in order then to compile, discard or store these individual sequences, if appropriate in a
35 different order. In this case, the

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beginning of an individual sequence is usually initiated by an individual start image or a plurality of start images, for example by the recording of a film clapperboard with the assignment noted thereon.

The image sequences may be contained on various recording media, such as motion-picture films, video tapes, electronic storage media such as CDs or the like. In many applications, recording is effected in parallel on motion-picture films and an electronic storage medium, the electronically stored image sequence being reflected out of an optical beam path of a motion-picture camera and being converted by means of a video chip or a video camera into video signals which are stored on the electronic storage medium.

US-A-5,537,530 discloses a method for separating image sequences stored on video tapes into individual sequences, in which sequence changes of a first type which are based on a change in the mean brightness of successive images which exceed or fall below a predetermined amount and also sequence changes of a second type which are based on a change in the image content of successive images are detected and separation markers for the automatic separation of the image sequences into individual sequences are set.

30 In numerous applications, automatic separation of, in particular, digitized films into individual sequences is desirable, without the need for manual separation or the recording of start images for introducing

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an individual sequence. In the medical field, in particular, such automatic separation of digitized
5 films into individual sequences is desirable in order that, directly after recording of the image sequences, individual sequences are made available for diagnosis. In this case, what is crucially important is that first no images are lost during the automatic separation, and
10 that secondly a high identification rate is achieved for resolving the image sequence into individual sequences.

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It is an object of the present invention to specify a method for automatic separation, in particular of digitized motion-picture films, video recordings or such like, which guarantees a highest possible identification rate of the individual sequences and ensures that no images are lost during application of the separation method.

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This object is achieved according to the invention by means of the features of Claim 1.

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The solution according to the invention first guarantees a highest possible identification rate and secondly ensures the retention of all the images of the image sequences of a motion-picture film, video tape or such like.

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The solution according to the invention is suitable in particular for realization in a data processing device with corresponding hardware components and can be used both for stand-alone applications and in network systems and also for remote data transmissions.

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Advantageous refinements of the method according to the invention can be gathered from the features of the subclaims.

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In the practical application, it proves to be advantageous to display a selected individual image, preferably the first individual image in each case, of an individual sequence as an icon on a monitor, so that the relevant individual sequence can be started by clicking on the icon. A sequence of individual sequences can be started for viewing by successively clicking on a plurality of icons.

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The concept underlying the invention will be explained in more detail below using an exemplary embodiment.

For the application of the method according to the invention and of the software derived therefrom for automatically separating digitized cardiological films into individual sequences, 35 mm motion-picture films and S-VHS video tapes are used as media in the exemplary embodiment. A total of three types of sequence changes can be observed on these media:

1. On 35 mm motion-picture film (negative) two to three virtually white images, often up to three such sequence changes at short intervals (approximately three images) one after the other;
2. On video tape up to 30 virtually black images;
3. On video tape, at the end of the sequence, 10 to 15 - disregarding noise - identical individual images, then start of the next sequence without specially marked intermediate images.

The first two sequence changes are designated below as sequence changes of the first type, and the third sequence change as sequence change of the second type. These sequence changes of the first and second types are handled as follows:

- Sequence changes of the first type which are based on a great change in the mean brightness can be identified very reliably; with good image material it is possible to achieve an identification rate of 100%.

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The separation is effected by setting separation markers of first and second types or sequence changes of the first and second types. A separation marker of the first type is a predetermined number of successive black or white images. The images identified as separation markers are themselves not stored. The first image after the separation marker is also the first image of the next sequence. The sequences themselves must contain at least a predetermined number of images, otherwise they are discarded.

Sequence changes of the second type which are based on a change in the image content are significantly more difficult to identify since the size of the change varies and large deviations between successive images can occur even within a sequence. In many applications, only an identification rate of approximately 75% is achieved, i.e. not all sequence changes are identified as such and occasionally separation is performed within a sequence. It is guaranteed, however, that no images are lost.

25 The separation is effected according to the following rules:

- a) A separation marker of the second type is an image whose content differs greatly from the contents of the preceding images;
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- b) Separation markers of the first type always have priority;

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- c) Separation markers of the second type which are situated within a predetermined distance from separation markers of the first type are not taken into account;
 - d) Separation markers of the second type are not taken into account if the preceding sequence does not contain at least a predetermined number of images;
 - 10 e) The image identified as separation marker is the first image of the next image.

15 To set the behavior of the automatic separation method, the most important parameters - specified below - and also the following file names are set or specified in a file "splitter.ini":

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- a) The parameter **MeanMinFrames** specifies the least number of images that must be contained in the individual sequences which are terminated by separation markers of the first type. Shorter sequences are discarded.

25 Since many films only contain very short sequences with the insertion of the patient's name (clapperboard), given an internal predetermined value of 12 and a range of values > 0 , a range of values for this parameter of 4 to 6 is recommended.

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- b) The parameter **MeanSpltFrames** specifies the least number of images that a separation marker of the first type must comprise in order that separation is performed. The predetermined value is 2, the range of values is > 0 .

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c) The parameter **MeanSensitivity** indicates the response sensitivity for separation markers of the first type from low to high with a range of values from 0.0 to 1.0. The value 0.0 denotes no checking for this criterion. In order that the beginning of a new sequence whose brightness differs greatly from that of the preceding sequence can be reliably identified, this value must not, however, be too high. Within the range of values specified above, a range of values from 0.25 to 0.35 is recommended.

d) The parameter **ChangeMinFrames** specifies the least number of individual images that must be contained in sequences which are terminated by separation markers of the second type. In the case of shorter sequences, the separation marker is discarded. Moreover, all separation markers of the second type are discarded which do not have at least this distance from separation markers of the first type. Preferably, the predetermined value is 12 given a range of values of > 0 .

e) The parameter **ChangeSensitivity** indicates the response sensitivity for separation markers of the second type. Given a range of values from 0.0 to 1.0, where the value 0.0 denotes no checking for this criterion, the value 0.7 is recommended for average video material.

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30  f)  The file SpItDatpath ("splitmarks.dat") indicates
      the file into which a list of separation markers is
      written. It is preferably valid only for a debug
      version of the program.

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g) The file **SeqDatPath** ("sequences.dat") denotes the file in which the sequence list is stored unless a different file name was specified on the command line.

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The automatic sequence separation can be activated separately for each video source in a set up window of a recording software. It is effected after the storage of the raw data on a hard disk and prior to further processing to form DICOM data records. In this case, the processing speed is approximately 500 to 1000 images per second. The complete path name of the program "splitter.exe" is entered as a parameter in the file VIM.IM of the recording software.

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In a standard installation directory for the files "splitter.exe" and "splitter.ini", the following files are generated in accordance with the presetting:

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1. A logging file "splitter.log";

2. A list of the separation markers "splitmarks.dat" for a debug version;

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3. A list of the individual sequences "sequences.dat".

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LThresh = MeanSensitivity * MeanMean
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If the RMS deviation of the current image change exceeds the threshold value, then a separation marker (SPLT_CHANGE) is set. RMS deviations of separation markers of the second type enter into the moving mean value, but those of the first type do not.

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1. All separation marker sequences of the first type
   which are shorter than the number MeanSplttFrames of
15  images are discarded.

2. All separation markers of the second type which lie
   nearer to the remaining separation markers of the
   first type than ChangeMinFrames images are
20  discarded.

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1. with the first image in the file or
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2. with the first image after a separation marker of
   the first type or
3. with a separation marker of the second type3.
30
and end

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1. with the last image in the file or
2. with the last image before a separation marker of
the first type, if it is at least MeanMinFrames
5 images long, otherwise the sequence is discarded, or
3. with the last image before a separation marker of
the second type, if it is at least ChangeMinFrames
10 images long. Otherwise, the separation marker is
discarded.

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